TELEPHONES.

BY MAIL, Oth Six Three One POSTAGE PAID, Year, Mos. Mos. Mo. .55 .55

Daily, with Sun... \$6.00 \$3.00 Daily, without Sun 4.00 2.00 Sun. edition only. 2.00 1.00 Weekly (Wed.)... 1.00 .50 .50

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service In-

Richmond (& Sub-ONE Payable ' In Advance urbs), Manchester WEEK. Daily, with Sunday. 14 cents. Daily, without Sun. 10 cents. Sunday Only..... 5 cents.

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1906.

I have much faith in the general government of the world by Providence, and with all himility acknowledge, that to Divine Providence I am Indebted for the felicity I have enjoyed. It is that power alone which has furnished me with the means I have employed, and that has crowned them with success.

—Franklin.

Europe and South America. In his speech in Richmond President Roosevelt used this language:

Roosevelt used this language:
"In particular we must remember that in undertaking to build the Panama Canal we have necessarily undertaken to police the seas at either end of it; and this means that we have a peculiar and this means that we have a peculiar interest in the preservation of order in the coasts and islands of the Caribbean. I firmly believe that by a little wise and generous aid we can help even the most backward of the peoples in there coasts and islands forward along the path of orderly liberty so that they can stand alone. If we decline to give them such help, the result will be bad both for them and for us; and will in the end in all probability cause us to face humiliation or bloodshed."

Some are dispused to attach great im-

Some are disposed to attach great importance to the utterance and to see in it danger ahead, but we think that the President meant only to repeat what he has so often said, that the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine puts us under obligation to preserve the peace as far as we may in the South American republies and to insist that they shall not dodge behind the Monroe Doctrine to escape any tobligation of theirs to for-

So long as our government maintains that attitude we believe that the foreign Monroe Doctrine shall stand, for it is clearly in their interest that the status quo should be preserved. If we should renounce the Monroe Doctrine, and if as a consequence South America should be thrown open to foreign colonization there would be a scramble on the part of the nations of Europe. Each would try to forestall the other in grabbing territory, and complications of the most serious nature would arise. If there should be a fight for possession, nothing short of a miracle could save some of these powers from the clash of arms. As the case now stands, each power is left it already controls in South America. and each is left free to trade with the American countries. The open door policy is preserved, and the United tion to use its best offices to adjust any differences which may arise from time to time between the powers of Europe and their customers in South America. ers that the situation should remain as it is, and there seems to be a perfect and a satisfactory understanding between them and the President of the United col acceptable to the powers of Europe, it goes without saving that in all these years it would not have been allowed to stand without challenge from abroad.

Salaries and Services; Some Figures.

The impression has for some time prevalled that the figure of a salary should be fixed by the value of the services rendered A good man got a good salary, and a better man a better one. Where the discrepancy between salary and services was great, there was aft to be something worth looking at under the This was the old theory, which possibly the remarkable insurance disclosures make it necessary now to revise The New York World has been at pain to gather some figures which are exceed ingly interesting in this connection. Th article embodying them is so succinctly and so pertinently put that we shall

quote it at some length. Says the World: The President of the United States has a salary of \$50,000. M. Ruchet, the distinguished President of the Swiss Preferation, draws 13,000 a year. The-band, the commorphace son-in-law of drew \$147,087 in 1904 from the

Our fighting men fare better. Admiral Education. The fifth sub-division of

Che Cimre Dispairly

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

Dualness Office, - 916 E. Main Street.

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Dualness Office, - 916 E. main street. Curzon as can be conceived, was not satisfied with \$100,000 from the Equitable. Other fields of activity exhibit contrasts equally interesting. College professors receive from an average of \$2,000 or less a year to an extreme of \$10,000. The president of Harvard, Dr. Ellot, gets the latter figure. 'John McCall, the undistinguished son of the president of the New York Life, was drawing more than twice as much a short time after leaving college." The eminent Judge Cooley draws \$7,500 as a commissioner of Interstate Com-"Gifford Pincot, widely known merce. as chief of the Federal Bureau of Forestry, receives \$3,500 a year. C. Hart Merriam, with an international reputation, draws \$2,750 as the government biologist The obscure Grannis receives \$50,000 from the Mutual as its vice-president."

In like vein Collier's Weekly gives some figures in graphic form, whose significance is apparent at a glance. The income of Richard McCurdy and son is, or was, greater than that of the Governors of all the fifty-one States and territories combined. Richard McCurdy alone gets more money out of his position than do the President of the United States. the Vice-President the entire Cabinet and the Chief Justice, all together, get out of theirs. The United States government could obtain the services of eleven chief justices simultaneously-of the John Marshall type, for instance-for what the Mutual stockholders are paying for McCurdy, and still have about enough left to hire a second Vice-President or an extra Cabinet member. might be multiplied indefinitely to show in the words of Collier's, now much greater men it must take to manage an

insurance company than to run the

United States.

A further interesting phenomenon is this connection is found in the fact that coincidentally with the increase in the officials' salaries, the policyholders' dividends have showed a striking tendency in the other direction. The more th McCurdys got out of the Mutual Life. the less the policyholders got. We merely \$5,000 policy, for example, has stated that his annual dividend dropped from \$149.96 in 1872 to \$110 in 1889, 850 in 1893, \$22 in 1903 and \$7 in 1901. In another year or so it might have vanished altogether, or be come transformed into a liability. The McCurdy family connection, however, had in the meantime steadily found life insurance a better and better thing. No doubt this was what Mr. Richard Mc-Curdy had in mind when he said that an insurance company was a ber evolent institution. It affords an opportunity for the policyholders to show their benevo lence toward the officials.

Our old ideas as to bases for figuring salaries have been sadly upset. No doubt, however, the investigations of Mr. Hughe in the subways of insurance managemen powers will be entirely willing that the help us to resettle them. It is barely possible that the males of the McCurdy and McCall families will have to be con tent for the future with salaries based upon their native capabilities rather than upon their facilities for plundering, and may even find themselves confronted with the novel prospect of working for living.

Free Books.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.-1. Section 123 of the Constitution of the State provides: "Provision shall be made to supply children attending the public schools with necessary text-books in cases where the parent or guardian is unable by reason of poverty to furnish

Section 132 of the Constitution among Section 182 of the Constitution among other things provides: That the State Board of Education "may, in its discretion, divide the State into appropriate school divisions, comprising not less than one county or city each, but no county or city shall be divided in the formation of such divisions, It shall, subject to the confirmation of the Senate, appoint for each of such divisions one superintendent of schools, who shall hold office for four years, and shall prescribe his duties, and may remove him for cause and upon and may remove him for cause and upon

Will you kindly state through the Will you kindly state through the columns of your valuable paper what amount is paid out in the city of Richmond for school books furnished the children of poor parents or those children who are unable to purchase their

Will you also state, if you can, by what right or authority the State Board of Education claims it can divide the State into six districts and appoint an spector for each district at a salary of

Inspector for each district at a sulary of \$1,500 per annun?
It seems from the section of the Constitution quoted above that the State Board of Education could do so, provided it had not already divided the rate into districts, each county and city being a district and a superintendent of schools being named for each. This having been done, where is there any warrant of law for naming six inspectors at salaries of \$1,500 each, thus spending \$9,000 of the people's money? What are to be the duties of these inspectors? SUBSCRIBER.

1. The city paid last session on this

account \$969.68. 2. The second question as to the right of the State Board of Education to divide the State into six school districts and appoint an inspector for each district at a salary of \$1,500 per year ! based upon a false assumption. In the first place, the board has not divided the State into six circuits, but into five circuits. It could, however, have divided Mutual Life.

Emerson lived upon an income of \$1.09
a year, eked out by lecturing, while
writing his poems and essays. John Hay,
as Secretary of State, drew \$5.00 a year.
The late Senator Hoar, after a long career of distinguished public service, drew
urer of the Mutual Life, gets \$60.00 a

wear.

The late Senator Hoar, after a long career of distinguished public service, drew
urer of the Mutual Life, gets \$60.00 a

wear. it into six or more if, in its judgment, it duties and powers of the State Board of

Dewcy, a name world-renowned, receives \$12,000 a year. General Chaffee, army child of staff, receives \$11,000. A naval reprint hy selection and by training a superior man, receives \$2,500 for an exacting responsibility and for the possexsion of judgment upon which the issue of peace or war night at times depend. Robert II. McCurdy drew in 189 \$123,700 for me more ifform the Mutual Life.

Monarchs reward superior men more ilberally. A British admirat of the fleet draws nearly \$10,000. Roberts of Kan-

other expenses of said board are paid."

Mr. Poague, being a lawyer, ought to know that the General Assembly had full power to create the State Board of Examiners and Inspectors, and provide a method for their appointment and compensation. The fact that the Constitution provides for the appointment of division superintendents does not deny the Canoral Assembly the right to create a State Board of Examiners and Inspectors any more than the old Constitution forbade the appointment of a Second Auditor, an officer not mentioned in the old Constitution.

Nearly every progressive State of the Union has a similar board, and without it our public school system cannot be made thoroughly efficient.

A Manly Confession.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Augusta Chronicle, is exultant because we have rung from the editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot the confession that he is guilty of the snoring habit. Our Géorgia contemporary says that if it were free to speak it would remark:

a Southern man in 1908. So say we all. The party could not do worse, certainly, than it did with a New Yorker in 1904, and it may be that it remains for a Moses to rise up in the South to lead the party out of the winderness of complications into the promised land."

Filings of this kind at Judge Parker come with poor grace from the South, and particularly so from Virginia. No man was more instrumental in securing Judge Parker's nomination than Thomas to speak it would remark:

"That of a hot, breathless night have tossed to one side of our berth-when the (rain has stopped and waked you-and there lay in agony while some apoplectic fellow passenger, rip-sawed planks with unexpected knots in them, and then hurled ourselves back again while he gurgled and gasped and gurg-gled and choked and snorted in emulation of the engine, but that some indi-vidual would have looked at us with a sadly repreachful air had we intimate morning that he had snored during

man animal,' does snore," it goes on "but that anybody--from the primal when the stars were budding by morn, when the stars were dealing of degrees and the world still smell of fresh paint, to this decadent day when a beldness blossoms that was unknown to our more modest grandparents—that anypody ever admitted having snored, is, w

body ever admitted naving shote, is, we confess, a revelation that not only enfectles the fingers, but actually paises the pen that would comment thereon.

"Yet the Richmond Times-Dispatch tells us that the editor of the Norfolk tells us that the cultor of the Nortona Virginian-Pilot has proclaimed himself pilot and a prodigy by 'owning up' to the fact that he does emit these mysterious midnight sounds that, like Mr. Macbeth, effectually murder sleep. But with a proviso, be it observed, what the slanglly inclined would describe as "with a string tied to it," he snores in Richmond but not in Norfolk. That satisfaction should be freely granted him, however should be freely granted him, however, his acknowledgment, as it stands, stands alone and without a comper. He has solved a perplexing problem. Henceforth, when snoring is heard, we may know that this honest Virginian is paying a temporary visit to Richmond."

Like the Chronicle, we admire the Norfolk editor for his confession, although we could wish that it had been a triffe more frank and full. It goes without saying that the man who snores at lange snores also in the privacy of his own nome, in other words, that snoring is t pastime in which he indulges wherever he may chance to slumber.

But while "an honest confession is good for the soul," the corression of a robber does not carry with it impunity, and that the man who snores in public places is a robber and does rob his neighbors of the sweet repose to which they bre entitled, is indicated in the published Therefore we remark again, that there should be a universal law to make snorby a fine or imprisonment, or, if necessary to abate the nuisance, by both. We are in hope that the editor of the Augusta Chronicle will come up manfully and heroically to our support in advocating this needful reform.

The Petersburg Reunion.

While the honor and the responsibility of the Confederate Reunion in this city next week belong to Petersburg, in a erger and more important sense The Grand Camp of Confederate ans is composed of representatives their attendance the camps themselve will also be present to add dignity an neighbor. Richmond, the capital city of the State, will be fully represented not only by ex-Confederates, which may be assumed as a matter of course, but by their military companies, also, which will be of great importance to the deat the Crater .- Petersburg Index-Appeal.

Petersburg and Richmond are so nearly one community that the interests and responsibilities of one are largely the incrests and responsibilities of the other. It ought to be always the pleasure of one city to lend its kindly aid to the other in making successful an occasion of this character. But, as the Index-Appeal says, the Confederate Reunion s a State affair and Richmond should participate not only as a matter pleasure, but as a matter of State pride and social obligation.

We hope the Confederate veterans, the military organizations and citizens genwho love the Confederate cause will respond cheerfully and cordially the invitation so cordially extended

by Petersburg's leading newspaper, President Roosevelt made our hearts hum within us when he paid such glowing tributes to the Confederate soldler upon his recent visit to Richmond, It seems peculiarly appropriate, therefore,

GOOD HEALTH

increases the pleasures of life a hundred fold while bad health brings nothing but suffering and discon-tent. If you're sickly, we urge you to build up and strengthen the sys-tem by using

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Hundreds of sickly people have accepted this advice and are now well and hearty. It is the best health maker before the public and always

that Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, should now join with Petersburg in doing honor to the survivors upon the occasion of this reunion. Such occasions will soon be no more. The veterans are rapidly passing away and it will not be long before all will have passed away. Let us honor them while they are still with us, for in so doing we the same appreciation of their patriotism United States has but so recently ex-

About Candidates.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch ventures The Macon Telegraph says that whether or not a national primary be ordered the Southern Democrats should stand fo Southern man in 1908. So say we

Judge Parker's nomination than Thomas F. Ryan, who, although a resident of New York, claims Virginia as his voting home, and was sent by Virginia as a delegate to the St. Louis convention.—Washington Star.

This paper has not made any "fling at Judge Parker." The Virginia delegation were virtually instructed to vote for his nomination; they did vote that way, and The Times-Dispatch raised no object tion. But as a matter of fact, Judge Parker's run was almost a farce, and we remarked that if the party should try a Southern candidate next time It could not do worse (in polling votes) than It did with a New York candidate in 1904. We have the greatest respect for Judge Parker, and we are incapable of making a sneering remark at his expense.

But to return to the subject: In 1908, will all Southern men be barred, as usual from aspiring to the nomination, simply because they reside below Mason and Dixon's line? And must we, as usual, choose our man from New York? The other, day it was "given out from Washington" that McClellan would be reelected Mayor of New York city, then be elected Governor of the State, and then be the "logical candidate" for the nomination for the presidency in 1908. But more recently it was "given out" that William R. Hearst would be elected Mayor. Now, suppose that should be, and that thereafter Hearst should be elected Democratic Givernor of New York would he be the logical candidate for presidential honors?

"Spiritual Fortresses."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
The Castle of Tylon."—Chron., x1:5. Every Christian dwells in the "Castle of Tylon." He need not wander in a wilderness, or in uncertain places, or under a temporary cloud, but dwells in a stronghold, a fortress of his God.

Men for their own comfort and usefulness should often rehearse the strong points and the well proven statements o the Christian hope. -

It is possible for a man to have a distinct conviction of the existence and government of God, and yet be quite unable experience of our Georgia brother, to give any metaphysical explanation of the nature of the Godhead. Be very careful about making minute distinctions ing in public a misdemeanor, punishablo here. A child may be absolutely sure that such a man is his father, and yet he wholly unable to give any accoun of the attribute, the forces, the mys teries which constitute the mental or spiritual nature of his father.

A man may be perfectly sure that the earth will do certain things in relation to growth and production, and may, in fact, operate upon that faith, without having the slightest instruction in geology or chemistry. So it is possible to believe in God, to love God, to obey God and to wait patiently for God, without being either a theologian or a metaphy sician.

A man must work, therefore, according to his capacity and powers, and this also applies to the true uses of the Bible mportance to the event. So that in the most comprehensive sense the reunion in this city next week is Virginia's affair even more than it is Petersburg's affair, and it is to be hoped that every part of the State, especially our closest neighbor. Richmond, the capital city for the State, will be fully represented and will of God, and there seek for that word and will to obey it.

Some parts of the Bible are as strong as a castle, mighty as a fortress, built by eternal hands. Other parts will be found full of mystery and wholly beyond the power of man to explain. But true wisdom will consist in keeping within there castellated parts of the Bible. Here he humble Christian will store his mind with its moral principles and spiritual exhortations, as well as with the exceeding great and precious promises. The same law holds good also with re

gard to the acceptance of any doctrine respecting Christ. No one of any authority in Christian literature has ever successfully disputed the historical existence of the man Christ Jesus. Here is a strong point to begin with. It having been certified that such a man as Jesus Christ really lived, the next inquiry would naturally relate to His spirit, purnese and dectrines. From these facts will arise the noble edifice of the charac ter of Jesus Christ, His patience, compassion, love, philanthropy, His evident desire to do them good, His practical service in battling with the ignorance weakness and suffering of the people round about Him.

So far all is strong, impregnable, everlasting. Again, outside of all specifically reli-

gious mysteries, there stands the great 'castle'' of an evident Providence in human life. Here there ought to be no mistake or uncertainly of mind. Look back upon all history, and alto-

gether apart from the Bible, and see how it has shaped itself. Kingdoms have risen, flourished, decayed; civilization has marched along certain directions beyond all control, brightening some places for a time, and then deserting them, passing cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costive-ness, Poor Appetite, Female Ills, or and advances, abandoning them also, and then fleeing beyond the sea, like an in-

visible spirit, there to repeat its silent or tumultuous miracle.

Look closer at the individual life. Mark ts feeble beginnings; note its rise, progress, action, influence, destiny. See how ambition'is foiled, how the victories overthrown, how evil purposes come to a given degree, and just when they are about to assume all the honor and pride of conquest, they are turned back and overwhelmed in confusion.

See how the plans we thought the wisest have been scattered and how things we were least certain about have become the most energetic factors in ou lives. See what uses have been made of things, unimportant or unrecognized trifles. Take all these facts into your mind, and then let any man truthully say whether the whole is not guided by a wise mind, a moulding, sustaining Hand.

It is not necessary to be able to answer every question which may be propounded either in ignorance or pride. Here, indeed, is great scope for what is called, with proved modesty, agnosticism. The humbl Christian does not care so much to know intellectually as to feel morally, lovingly, compassionately, or, in other words, to enjoy profound and frequently silent comnunion with his God.

Great and many are the temptations which lie along the purely intellectual life. Men are tempted to be wise in their own conceit and arrogant of their Yet in God's sight (and set by Him above all rulers) is the broken and contrite heart, the meck and lowly spirit, the doelle and modest mind. Nowhere in all the Bible is mere genius praised. God not attracted by great intellectual power or dazzling mental attainments. But again and again (so to speak) He turns aside to linger with the contrite n spirit, and to hold sweet fellowship with the broken in heart.

From eternity He bends down to hear the prayer of the humble in spirit, and has pledged Himself to hear their petition. Abide, then, in the station appointed to you by God, and though it be not on the highest hill, nor in the full glare of public life, yet rest assured God will not leave you without visitation and succor

Another interesting point that Shaw made in that Charlottesville harangue was that success meant getting on in the world and having a surplus to show. Coming from the Secretary of the U. S. Deficit, this declaration was magnanimous indeed.

Mr. Shaw's own "surplus" is all then, but is entered in the wrong side of the ledger.

The Times-Register and Sentinel came paper, in order to tell the public about the progress and prosperity of Salem. The Creator has been very generous to Salem and the people of that community

Edward Cunliffe until the full facts are learned. It is highly likely that he wanted to qualify himself for a life insurance presidency and merely took that hundred thousand for the practice

The President, no doubt, felt amply epaid for all the trouble and expens of his Southern trip when he sat and heard himself personally addressed by John Temple Graves, the silver-tongued

What a Conferedate Roosevelt would have made! And my! my! what a mah he would have been if his father as well as his mother, had been a Southerner, and he had been raised in the atmosphere of Southern chivalry.

readding is not the whole show thus convictions of John of Stand-Hard Oil.

People affected with suicidal melan choly have given up buying arsenic and Parils green, now that they have learned that football is both quicker and surer.

In Maine and the Adirondacks the now on. Every now and then a deer is shot, too. That rosy hue that pinks all Atlanta

Harris wearing the blush that won't come off. Virginia now holds the world's record

for the equine high jump. That cold snap proved a real weather boon to

The corporations want regulating, said the President in Georgia. We will be lieve this statement when we see them come out and beg for it.

Let the Lawson proxies do your work and forward your subscriptions to Some Still it is only fair to Mr. McCall to

remember that Tom Lawson has never approved of Zm. What's the limit for a horse to jump,

anyway? And if so, why? It's sometimes hard to sympathize with the coal man's smile.

Out of the trunk with 'em to-day,

Wedding Gifts Of Known Quality.

FOR over one hundred (100) years it has been a sufficient guarantee of the quality of an article to know that it was bought at Galt's,

All correspondence given careful attention. Goods sent on approval, ex-

Galt & Bro. Established Over a Century,

Jewellers, Silversmiths, Stationers, 1107 Penesylvania Avenue. Washington, D. C.

FREE! Complete List of the **GAME LAWS OF VIRGINIA** (Send Stamped Envelope)

Times-Dispatch, - Richmond, Va.

THE WEATHER

Porecast: Virginia-Fair and cool Sunday; Monday fair; light north winds.
North Carolina—Fair, continued cool
Sur-ay; Monday fair; light to fresh Sure ay; Monday fair; li

Conditions Yesterday. Richmond's weather yesterday was clear and cool. Range of the thermom-Average......52 1-6. Highest temperature yesterday. 56 Lowest temperature yesterday. 42 Mean temperature yesterday. 40 Normal temperature for October. 60

Thermometer This Day Last Year Conditions in Important Cities.

Departure from normal temperature 11

Avenue (At 8 P. M. Eastern Time.)

(At 8 P. M. Eastern Time.)

(b. High T. Weather, Clear

(c. Tex. 44 56 Clear

(a. Ga. 54 62 Clear

(a. Ga. 54 64 Clear

(Jacksonville
Juipter, Fla.
Key West, Fla.
New Orleans
Palestine, Tex.
Raleigh
Savannah
Trampa, Fla.
Wilmington
Miniatus Miniature Almanac. October 22, 19 HIGH TIDE

Sun rises..... 6:25 Sun sets..... 5:24 Moon rises.....12:00 Morning......11:22

RHYMES FOR TODAY Get 'Em Out. If your winter clothes are hocked,

Get 'em out!

If they're put away and locked,
Get 'em out!

When the biting winds beginter

Whistlo keen, it is a sinter

Wear thin clothes not meant for winter—
Get 'em out!

If you have no wish to freeze, Get 'em out!
If you hate to cough and sneeze, If you hate to cough and sheeze,
Get 'em out!
Turk, Caucasian, Chink or JappyNow the days are turning snappy;
Must keep warm or be unhappy—
Get 'em out!

If the camphor smells are flerce, Get 'em out!
If the moth balls' odors pierce, Get 'em out!
People will dislike it, if you
Smell of campbon Smell of camphor—(Do I miff you?)
They'll abhor to scent and whiff youGet 'em out! H. S. H.

Virginia Press on President's Visit

Richmond seems to have done every-Richmond seems to have done every-thing that could be reasonably expected of her in the reception accorded to Presi-dent Roosevek. The affair was elaborate but not overdone, and there was a cordi-ality about it that could not fail to leave a most favorable impression. Mr. Roosevekt appears to have been genuine-by gratified and we are glad of it.—Dan-ville Register.

The citizens of Richmond received President Roosevelt and his wife in grand style, and the people of Virgidia approve all of the cordiality the citizens of Richmond showed.—Potsmouth Star.

The reception of President Roosevelt in the South proves the wisdom of undertaking the journey. It must be very gratifying to him that he is received everywhere with a cordiality equal to that shown him in the North and West.—Lynchburg News,

Bichmond has covered herself with gush and glory over "our President." Many gentlemen who a few months ago were liberal with cuss words directed against Mr. Roosevelt, worked their mouths and expended their breath to another purpose Wednesday at the big banquet, it expensed their breath to another pur-pose Wednerday at the big banquet. It was probably an exhibition of that amiable quality of our natures by which we easily forget and forgive, particularly when there is anything to be rained by forgetting and forgiving. Well, it's all right we recken. If he eats and berths with Booker when he gets to Tuskegee we can cuss him again as loud as ever.—Henry Bulletin.

President Hoosevelt will find the Southern latch string hanging well on the outside. We will be ided to welcome the Madam too. For the time being all the bitteness of past campaigns will be forgotten, and we will as loval citizens of a common country entertain our President in more than royal style.—Farmville Herald.

Our beautiful capital city, Richmond, simply spread herself yesterday in the reception given President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit there. Her people gave him a splendid example of Virginia hosnitality, and Virginia loyality to him as the chief executive of our grantation, irrespective of his political views and affiliations. The President is not the man we take him to be if he falls to carry back with him a stronger bond of attachment for Virginia and the people of the South generally than has svar found lodgment with him before.—Salem Times-Register.

The reception to President Roosevelt in Richmond yesterday was all that he or his friends could expect, and from reports in the papers it was a success from every standpoint. In no part of

the United States could his recention and treatment have been more cordial. The President, it appears, was among friends and the people of Richmond were as cordial towards him as any President that ever visited that city.—Clifton Forge Review. Review.

The Women of the Schools.

The Women of the Schools.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,-At the last session of the Summer School of the South, Professor P. P. Claxton called a conference for school improvement, and able addresses were made by Mrs. Patterson, of Winston-Salem; Mrs. Heiskell, of Memphis, and Mrs. Matlock, of Birmingham. A committee, consisting of representatives from eleven States, was appointed by Professor Claxton, and after discussing the school conditions in the various States, this committee thought it best to form an organization to be called "Woman's Association for the Betterment of Public Schools." Mrs. Patterson was elected president of the association, and she authorized each member of the commitauthorized each member of the commitident and take such steps as she proper in organizing a State Woman's Association for the Betterment of Public schools. The object of this association is to promote improvement of school houses, grounds and equipment, and to advance the general interests of education.

the general interests of education.

It is the hope of the president that each Southern State will be organized as quickly as possible, in order that an association may be formed which will affliate with the general association. It is also hoped that in this State the acting president may have the co-operation of State superintendents, State inspectors of schools, county superintendents, teachers and all interested in education.

The aim is to argaine county associations throughout the State, and this work can be done only through the county

can be done only through the county natitutes and teachers.

Finally, the general association hopes to have an organization formed in school district. Surely after such an educational awaking as Virginia has had, we are ready to look to the improvewe are ready to look to the Improvement of school grounds, buildings, etc. The time is now ripe for this work, and we realize with one of our leading educators, that "there is scarcely a sounder principle in pedagogy than that care begets care; order, order; cleanlines, cleanlines, and beauty, beauty. Things conspleuously good command the respect of children, invite their limitation, and in ways real, though obscure, sink into their souls and mould their being.

The power of good example in men and women no one disputes, but there is a power akin to it in things, provided they embody the better thoughts of men and women."

ARCHIE SWANSON,

ARCHIE SWANSON.
Acting President in Virginia.
Bristol, Tenn.

Judge Lewis Denies Again. Onancock, Accomac Co. October 20, 1965.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—I have just seen a copy of The
Times-Dispatch of yesterday, containing
Judge Hundley's statement. It is needless for me to relterate that his statement of what I said in our joint discussion of nearly thirty years ago is not
true. He says he made "a sharp retort,"
of which it is not necessary for him to
speak. In another place he spoke of
having said "some hard things" to me
at Chesterfield Courthouse. I have no Editor of The Times-Dispatch: having said "some hard things" to me at Chesterfield Courthouse. I have no recollection of his having said anything harsh or offensive to me on that or any other occusion. He said nothing that would have warranted me in "calling him down," and he knows it.

As to his imparting the remarks he attributes to me to a lack of moral courage on my part, that is absurd.

I have only a moment in which to write, nor do I think that any further remarks by me upon the statement in

remarks by me upon the statement in Very respectfully, L. L. LEWIS.

A Very Friendly Word.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch.

Sir.-Evey committee and every person contributing in any known way to the splendid success of Richmond's ovation to the republic's chief magistrate have received deserved bouquets from the press. You will kindly not follow the journalistic instinct to blue pencil this when I heartily congratulate the Times-Dispatch on the very important part the paper took in contributing to the success of the occasion and on the superb editorial of the 18th and 19th, which reflected highest credit upon your entire staff-mechanical, artistic, reportorial and editorial-These were elegant papers and I was not surprised that you were forced to reprint the edition to supply an appreciative popular demand. In the language of Old Rip (of course omitting the beverage) "May you live long and prosper."

Sincerely yours,
W. M. BICKERS.
Richmond. Va., October 21.

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